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(54) **CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENT**

SCHALTUNGSANORDNUNG

MONTAGE DE CIRCUITS

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(73) Proprietor: **Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.**
5621 BA Eindhoven (NL)

(72) Inventor: **VELDMAN, Paul, Robert**
NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL)

(74) Representative: **Rolfes, Johannes Gerardus**
Albertus
Philips
Intellectual Property & Standards
P.O. Box 220
5600 AE Eindhoven (NL)

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Description

[0001] The invention relates to a circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp, provided with

- input terminals for coupling to a supply voltage source,
- means I coupled to the input terminals for generating a current through the discharge lamp from a supply voltage delivered by the supply voltage source,
- a control circuit for controlling the operational state of the means I, comprising
 - means II for generating a signal S which is a measure for the value of an operating parameter,
 - an integrated circuit provided with
 - an input terminal T coupled to the means II,
 - means C for generating a first internal reference signal,
 - means E coupled to input terminal T for generating an internal signal S_{int} derived from signal S,
 - comparator means Comp provided with an output, a first input coupled to the means C, and a second input coupled to the means E, and
 - means III coupled to the output of the comparator means Comp for changing the operational state of the means I.

[0002] Such a circuit arrangement is known from US 4,952,849. The signal S in the known circuit arrangement which is a measure for a value of an operating parameter is a signal which is a measure for the current through the discharge lamp (also referred to as lamp hereinafter). The control circuit achieves that the amplitude of the current through the lamp remains approximately constant. It is also possible to choose an alternative operating parameter such as, for example, the voltage across the lamp. If, for example, the discharge lamp fails to ignite after the circuit arrangement has been switched on, the voltage across the discharge lamp will rise to the point where the internal signal S_{int} exceeds the value of the first internal reference signal. This activates the means III. The means III effect a change in the operating state of the means I such that this causes the voltage across the discharge lamp to drop. It can be achieved thereby that the voltage across the discharge lamp is not maintained at a high value by the circuit arrangement for a long period if the discharge lamp should fail to ignite. It is desirable in many cases not only to provide measures which ensure that the value of an operating parameter does not exceed a maximum admissible value (for a long period), but also to ensure that the same operating parameter cannot assume an undesirably low value. If the operating parameter is the voltage across the discharge lamp, a (too) low value of this voltage may point to a (too) high value of the current through the discharge lamp or a defect in a capacitor connected parallel to the discharge lamp. It may also be desirable, for example, to limit the voltage across the discharge lamp to a first maximum admissible value during ignition and to a second maximum admissible value during stationary lamp operation, which latter value must not be exceeded for more than a predetermined time interval. A change in the operational state of the means I is indicated, for example switching-off of the means I, if a maximum or minimum admissible value is exceeded. It is possible to design the control circuit such that the means II are coupled to only one input terminal of the integrated circuit, and that one and the same signal S_{int} is compared with a first internal reference signal and with a second internal reference signal. Such a construction of the control circuit, however, renders it necessary to lay down the relationship between the two internal reference signals in the integrated circuit. The relationship between the two reference values, for example the relationship between the minimum admissible value and the maximum admissible value of the operating parameter, is then also laid down in such a construction of the control circuit. The minimum admissible value and the maximum admissible value of an operating parameter, such as the voltage across the discharge lamp, however, are generally speaking dependent on specific properties of the discharge lamp and of the construction of the circuit arrangement. It is desirable for this reason to have a possibility of setting these reference values independently of one another. This is possible through the use of two input terminals of the integrated circuit. These two input terminals are coupled to the means II in that case, and each of the input terminals is coupled to comparator means and means for generating a reference signal. Such a solution, however, requires a comparatively large number of input terminals, which renders the integrated circuit large and expensive. In addition, this solution often requires a comparatively large number of external components, so that the circuit arrangement becomes complicated and expensive.

[0003] The invention has for its object to provide a circuit arrangement of the kind mentioned in the opening paragraph with which it is possible to adjust two reference values of the signal S independently of one another, while the means II are coupled to only one input terminal.

[0004] According to the invention, a circuit arrangement of the kind mentioned in the opening paragraph is for this purpose characterized in that the means II are coupled to the input terminal T via an impedance P, and in that the integrated circuit is in addition provided with

- means D coupled to the comparator means Comp for generating a second internal reference signal,
- means IV for changing the amplitude of an electrical quantity G present at the input terminal T from a first to a second value, and for changing the operational state of the comparator means Comp from a first state to a second state, said comparator means Comp comparing the internal signal S_{int} with the first internal reference signal in the first state and comparing the internal signal S_{int} with the second internal reference signal in the second state.

[0005] The comparator means Comp are in the first state when the amplitude of the electrical quantity G has the first value, in which case the internal signal S_{int} is compared with the first internal reference signal. This means that the signal S is compared with a first reference value derived from the first internal reference signal. If the amplitude of the electrical quantity G has the second value, the internal signal S_{int} is compared with the second internal reference signal. This means that the signal S is compared with a second reference value derived from the second internal reference signal. Although the first and the second internal reference signal have been laid down in the integrated circuit, it is possible to adjust the first and the second reference value independently of one another by means of the impedance value of impedance P and the dimensioning of the means II.

[0006] The means III change the operational state of the means I whenever the signal S has passed one of these reference values.

[0007] The electrical quantity G may be the voltage present at the input terminal T, in which case the means IV are provided with means for changing the amplitude of the voltage present at the input terminal from a first value V1 to a second value V2. Preferably, the second value V2 is chosen to be zero. The integrated circuit may be of a comparatively simple construction in that case.

[0008] The electrical quantity G may alternatively be the current flowing through the input terminal. In that case the means IV are provided with means for changing the amplitude of the current flowing through the input terminal from a first value I1 to a second value I2. It is advantageous in this latter case for the means IV to comprise a first current source and a second current source, the first current source supplying a current whose amplitude is equal to the first value I1 and the second current source supplying a current whose amplitude is equal to the second value I2. Preferably, the second value I2 is chosen to be zero. The integrated circuit can be of a comparatively simple construction then.

[0009] Preferably, the means IV are provided with means IVa for periodically changing the amplitude of the electrical quantity G from the first value to the second value and vice versa with a frequency f and for periodically changing the operational state of the comparator means Comp from the first state to the second state and vice versa. It is possible in that case to repeat the comparison of the signal S with the reference values continuously and thus to monitor the relevant operating parameter during a longer period. If the means I comprise at least a switching element and means IVb for rendering the switching element conducting and non-conducting during lamp operation, the frequency with which the switching element is rendered conducting and non-conducting is preferably chosen to be equal to the frequency f, and the changes in amplitude of the electrical quantity G and in the operational state of the comparator means Comp take place in synchrony with the cycle in which the switching element is rendered conducting and non-conducting:

[0010] Good results were obtained with embodiments of the circuit arrangement according to the invention in which the impedance comprises an ohmic resistance.

[0011] A comparatively simple construction of the integrated circuit is possible if the first internal reference signal is equal to the second internal reference signal, and the means D are formed by the means C.

[0012] Embodiments of a circuit arrangement according to the invention will be explained in more detail with reference to a drawing, in which

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are diagrams of embodiments of a circuit arrangement according to the invention.

[0013] In Fig. 1, K1 and K2 form input terminals for coupling to a supply voltage source. Circuit portion I in this embodiment forms means I coupled to the input terminals for generating a current through the discharge lamp from a supply voltage delivered by the supply voltage source. The current through the discharge lamp is a high-frequency alternating current in this embodiment. A discharge lamp La is connected to respective output terminals of the means I.

[0014] Ohmic resistors R1 and R2 together with circuit portion IIa form means II in this embodiment for generating a signal S which is a measure for the value of an operating parameter. The operating parameter is the amplitude of the AC voltage present across the discharge lamp La during lamp operation in this embodiment. Circuit portion IIa may comprise, for example, means for generating a DC voltage signal which is a measure for the rms value of the voltage across the discharge lamp. Another possibility is that circuit portion IIa comprises means for generating a DC voltage signal which is a measure for the sum of the amplitudes of the voltages across the discharge lamp in both directions.

Ohmic resistor P in this embodiment forms an impedance P. The other circuit portions and components shown in Fig. 1 together form an integrated circuit IC. T is an input terminal of the integrated circuit IC which is coupled to the means II via ohmic resistor P. Circuit portion IVa together with switching element Sw1 and switching element Sw2 forms means IV and at the same time means for periodically changing the amplitude of an electrical quantity G present at the input

terminal from a first to a second value and vice versa and for changing the operational state of the comparator means Comp from a first state to a second state, said comparator means Comp comparing an internal signal S_{int} with a first internal reference signal in the first state and comparing the internal signal S_{int} with a second internal reference signal in the second state.

The quantity G present at the input terminal in this embodiment is formed by the voltage applied to the input terminal, having a first value V1 and a second value V2. A, B, C and D are circuit portions for generating, in that order, a voltage whose amplitude is equal to the first value V1, a voltage whose amplitude is equal to the second value V2, a voltage which in this embodiment forms the first internal reference signal, and a voltage which in this embodiment forms the second reference signal. Furthermore, the integrated circuit IC comprises a circuit portion E, two comparators Comp1 and Comp2, and a circuit portion III which in this embodiment forms the means III for changing the operational state of the means I when the signal S has passed a reference value which is derived from the internal reference signal. The circuit portion E in this embodiment forms means E for generating the internal signal S_{int} which is derived from the signal S. The comparators Comp1 and Comp2 in this embodiment form the comparator means Comp.

[0015] Ends of the discharge lamp La are connected to respective inputs of circuit portion IIa. A first output of circuit portion IIa is connected to a second output by means of a series circuit of ohmic resistor R1 and ohmic resistor R2. A common junction point of ohmic resistor R1 and ohmic resistor R2 is connected to terminal Ts. Terminal Ts is connected to input terminal T via ohmic resistor P. Input terminal T is connected to a first main electrode of switching element Sw1. A second and a third main electrode of switching element Sw1 are connected to an output of circuit portion A and an output of circuit portion B, respectively. E is a circuit portion for generating a voltage which is proportional to the current through the input terminal T. An input of circuit portion E is for this purpose coupled to input terminal T. An output of circuit portion E is connected to a first main electrode of switching element Sw2. A second and a third main electrode of switching element Sw2 are connected to an input of comparator Comp1 and to an input of comparator Comp2, respectively. A further input of comparator Comp1 is connected to an output of circuit portion C, and a further input of comparator Comp2 is connected to an output of circuit portion D. Outputs of the circuit portion IVa are coupled to respective control electrodes of switching elements Sw1 and Sw2. This coupling is indicated with broken lines in Fig. 1. An output of comparator Comp1 is connected to an input of circuit portion III. An output of comparator Comp2 is connected to a further input of circuit portion III. An output of circuit portion III is connected to an input of circuit portion I.

[0016] The operation of the circuit arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is as follows.

[0017] When the input terminals K1 and K2 are connected to a supply voltage source, the means I generate a high-frequency alternating current through the discharge lamp from a supply voltage delivered by this supply voltage source during stationary lamp operation. Before the stationary lamp operation phase, the circuit portion I generates an ignition voltage across the discharge lamp La during the ignition phase. A signal S, which is generated by the means II and which is a measure for the amplitude of the voltage across the discharge lamp La, is present at terminal Ts both during the ignition phase and during stationary lamp operation. The circuit portion IVa periodically switches the integrated circuit from a first to a second state and vice versa by means of switching elements Sw1 and Sw2. In the first state, the input terminal T is connected to the output of circuit portion A, and the output of circuit portion E is connected to the further input of comparator Comp1. Voltage V1 is present at the input terminal T. In the second state, input terminal T is connected to the output of circuit portion B, and the output of circuit portion E is connected to the further input of comparator Comp2. Voltage V2 is present at the input terminal T. The outputs of comparators Comp1 and Comp2 are both low immediately after the circuit arrangement has been switched on. If the voltage present at the output of circuit portion E is higher than the first internal reference value in the first state, the output of comparator Comp1 will change from low to high, which activates the circuit portion III and changes the operational state of the circuit portion I. The following equation holds for the voltage S1 at terminal Ts if that current through input terminal T for which the voltage S_{int} at the output of circuit portion E is equal to the first internal reference value is equal to I1:

$$S1 = I1 \cdot (R)P + V1, \quad (I)$$

in which (R)P is the resistance value of ohmic resistor P.

This voltage S1 is the first reference value of the signal S. The signal S is accordingly compared with the first reference value S1 in the first state, S1 being dependent on the current I1, which in its turn is determined by the first internal reference value formed by the output voltage of circuit portion C via circuit portion E. The operational state of circuit portion I is changed if the signal S exceeds the first reference value S1.

[0018] The output of comparator Comp2 changes from low to high, whereby the circuit portion III is activated and the operational state of the circuit portion I is changed, if in the second state the voltage S_{int} present at the output of circuit portion E is lower than the second internal reference value. The following is true for the voltage S2 at terminal Ts if the current through input terminal T for which the voltage at the output of circuit portion E is equal to the second internal

reference value is equal to I2:

$$S2 = I2 \cdot (R)P + V2. \quad (II)$$

This voltage S2 is the second reference value of the signal S. The signal S is accordingly compared with the second reference value S2 in the second state, S2 being determined by current I2 which in its turn is determined via circuit portion E by the second internal reference value formed by the output voltage of circuit portion D. The operational state of circuit portion I is changed if the signal S is lower than the second reference value S2.

[0019] The ratio $I1/I2 = y$ is a fixed one because the circuit portions E, C and D form part of the integrated circuit IC. If the desired ratio of the first and the second reference signals $S1/S2$ is x , substitution of x and y in equation I and equation II gives:

$$S1 = x \cdot (y \cdot V2 - V1) / (y - x)$$

$$S2 = (y \cdot V2 - V1) / (y - x)$$

[0020] It is also true that:

$$R = (x \cdot V2 - V1) / ((y - x) \cdot I2)$$

[0021] The ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2 is chosen such that the signal S at terminal Ts reaches the value S1 when the voltage across the discharge lamp reaches its maximum admissible value. Given this ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2, the signal at terminal Ts will reach the value S2 when the voltage across the discharge lamp La reaches its minimum admissible value. The internal reference values I1 and I2 correspond to the external reference values S1 and S2 given the value of ohmic resistor R in accordance with the equation. It is thus possible to adjust the reference values S1 and S2 mutually independently to desired levels through a suitable choice of the resistors R1, R2 and R.

[0022] The embodiment shown in Fig. 1 can be substantially simplified. If the integrated circuit is so constructed that $I1/I2 = y$ is equal to 1, the first internal reference value will be equal to the second internal reference value. Only one circuit portion for generating the internal reference value is required in such an embodiment of the integrated circuit IC. Since the internal signal S_{int} is to be compared with only a single internal reference value, the comparator means Comp need comprise only one comparator, and the switching element Sw2 is also redundant. A further simplification may be obtained in that the amplitude of voltage V2 is chosen to be equal to zero. Circuit portion B may now be formed in that the relevant main electrode of the switching element Sw1 is connected to ground potential. The integrated circuit IC can be of a comparatively simple construction as a result of this. Circuit portion I of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 comprises a bridge circuit which contains two switching elements which are rendered conducting and non-conducting alternately with a high frequency f for generating the high-frequency current through the discharge lamp. A further advantage over the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 may be realized in that the switching element Sw1 changes the value of the voltage at input terminal T with the same frequency f , in synchrony with the cycle in which the switching elements in the bridge circuit are rendered conducting and non-conducting. The process of rendering the switching elements of the bridge circuit conducting and non-conducting gives rise to interference signals which are also present at terminal Ts and which accordingly can influence the value of the signal S. The interference generated by this switching, however, cannot influence the result of the comparison between the internal signal S_{int} and the internal reference signal by the comparator means Comp if the switching of the switching elements in the bridge and in the integrated circuit is carried out in synchrony, and said comparison is carried out only in a time interval within which no switching takes place. Fig. 2 shows an embodiment of a circuit arrangement according to the invention in which the improvements mentioned in the present paragraph relative to the embodiment of Fig. 1 have been implemented. The control signal which controls both the switching elements of the bridge circuit and switching element Sw1 is generated by circuit portion III, which comprises the means III as well as the means IV in the embodiment shown in Fig. 2. An output of circuit portion III is for this purpose coupled to switching element Sw1. This coupling is indicated with a broken line in Fig. 2. The output of

circuit portion III coupled to circuit portion I is coupled to control electrodes of the switching elements of the bridge circuit which forms part of circuit portion I. Compared with the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, circuit portion B, circuit portion D, comparator Comp2, and switching element Sw2 are absent here. In addition, only one input of circuit portion III is coupled to the comparator means Comp. The construction of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 corresponds to that of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 in other respects, and corresponding components and circuit portions have been given the same reference symbols.

[0023] The operation of the circuit arrangement shown in Fig. 2 is as follows.

[0024] When the input terminals K1 and K2 are connected to a supply voltage source, the means I generate a high-frequency alternating current through the discharge lamp from a supply voltage delivered by this supply voltage source during stationary lamp operation. Before the stationary lamp operation phase, the circuit portion I generates an ignition voltage across the discharge lamp La during the ignition phase. A signal S generated by the means II is present at terminal Ts both during the ignition phase and during stationary lamp operation, signal S being a measure for the amplitude of the voltage across the discharge lamp La. The circuit portion III periodically changes the state of switching element Sw1 from a first to a second state and vice versa. Input terminal T is connected to the output of circuit portion A in the first state. Voltage V1 is present at the input terminal T. Input terminal T is connected to ground potential in the second state. Comparator Comp1 compares the internal signal S_{int} generated by the circuit portion E with the internal reference signal generated by circuit portion C in both states. If the internal reference signal is exceeded in either state, the means III are activated via the output of comparator Comp1 and the input of circuit portion III. The means III change the operational state of the circuit portion I, for example by switching off circuit portion I.

The equations which are true for the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 are:

$$S1 = x \cdot V1 / (x-1)$$

$$S2 = V1 / (x-1)$$

$$R = V1 / (x-y) \cdot I2$$

The ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2 is chosen such that the signal S at terminal Ts reaches the value S1 when the voltage across the discharge lamp reaches its maximum admissible value. Given this ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2, the signal at terminal Ts will reach the value S2 when the voltage across the discharge lamp La reaches its minimum admissible value. With the value of ohmic resistor R as given by the equation, the internal reference value will correspond to the external reference value S1 with the integrated circuit in the first state and to the external reference value S2 with the integrated circuit in the second state. It is thus possible also in this embodiment to adjust the reference values S1 and S2 independently of one another to desired levels through a suitable choice of the resistance values of R1 and R2.

[0025] The embodiment shown in Fig. 3 utilizes, as does the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, only one internal reference value. The electrical quantity G in this embodiment is the current through the input terminal T, whose first value is I1 and whose second value is I2. I2 is chosen to be equal to zero here. The differences with the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 are that circuit portion A is replaced by circuit portion A' for generating a current with amplitude I1, and that circuit portion E is formed by a conductive connection between input terminal T and an input of comparator Comp1. The construction of the embodiment shown in Fig. 3 corresponds to that of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 in other respects, and corresponding components and circuit portions have been given the same reference symbols.

[0026] The operation of the embodiment shown in Fig. 3 is as follows.

[0027] A signal S which is a measure for the voltage across the discharge lamp La is present at terminal Ts both during the ignition phase and during stationary lamp operation. The circuit portion III periodically changes the state of switching element Sw1 from a first to a second state and vice versa. In the first state, input terminal T is connected to the output of circuit portion A'. A current with amplitude I1 flows through the input terminal T. The current through the input terminal T is equal to zero in the second state. Comparator Comp1 compares the internal signal S_{int} formed by the voltage at input terminal T with the internal reference signal generated by the circuit portion C in both states. If the internal reference signal is exceeded in either state, the means III are activated via the output of comparator Comp1 and the input of circuit portion III. The means III change the operational state of the circuit portion I, for example by switching off the circuit portion I. If the voltage at input terminal T is equal to the internal reference value V1 at the output

of circuit portion C, it will be true for the embodiment shown in Fig. 3 that the voltage S1 at terminal Ts is:

$$S1 = I1 \cdot (R)P + V1, \quad (I)$$

in which (R)P is the resistance value of ohmic resistor P. This voltage S1 is the first reference voltage of the signal S. It is true in the second state that, if the voltage at input terminal T is equal to the internal reference value V1, the voltage S2 at terminal Ts is:

$$S2 = I2 \cdot (R)P + V1. \quad (II')$$

[0028] Since the amplitude of I2 was chosen to be zero, these equations may alternatively be written as:

$$S1 = x \cdot V1$$

$$S2 = V1$$

$$R = (x-1) \cdot V1 / I1$$

[0029] The ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2 is chosen such that the signal S at terminal Ts reaches the value S1 when the voltage across the discharge lamp reaches its maximum admissible value. Given this ratio of the resistance values of ohmic resistors R1 and R2, the signal at terminal Ts will reach the value S2 when the voltage across the discharge lamp La reaches its minimum admissible value. The internal reference value corresponds to the external reference value S1 in the first state of the integrated circuit and to the external reference value S2 in the second state of the integrated circuit, provided the value of ohmic resistor R is in accordance with the equation. It is thus possible also in this embodiment to adjust the reference values S1 and S2 independently of one another to desired levels through a suitable choice of the resistance values of R1 and R2.

Claims

1. A circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp (LA), provided with

- input terminals (K1, K2) for coupling to a supply voltage source,
- means I coupled to the input terminals for generating a current through the discharge lamp from a supply voltage delivered by the supply voltage source,
- a control circuit for controlling the operational state of the means I, comprising
 - means II for generating a signal S which is a measure for the value of an operating parameter,
 - an integrated circuit provided with
 - an input terminal T coupled to the means II;
 - means C for generating a first internal reference signal,
 - means D for generating a second internal reference signal,
 - means E coupled to input terminal T for generating an internal signal S_{int} derived from signal S,
 - a first comparator means (Comp1) provided with an output, a first input coupled to the means C, and a second input coupled to the means
 - E,
 - second comparator (Comp 2) provided with an output, a first input coupled to the means E, and a

second input coupled to the means D,

- means III coupled to the output of the first and second comparator means for changing the operational state of the means I,

5 - the means II are coupled to the input terminal T via an impedance P,
 - means IV for changing the amplitude of an electrical quantity G present at the input terminal T from a first to a second value, and for thereby changing the value of S_{int} from a first to a second value and for changing the operational state of the first and second comparator means from a first state to a second state, **characterized in that** said first comparator means (Comp1) exclusively compare the first value of the internal signal S_{int} with the first internal reference signal in the first state and said second comparator means (Comp2) exclusively compare the second value of the internal signal S_{int} with the second internal reference signal in the second state.

15 2. A circuit arrangement as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the electrical quantity G is the voltage applied to the input terminal, and means IV are provided with means (IV_A , SW1, A, B) for changing the amplitude of the voltage applied to the input terminal from a first value V1 to a second value V2.

3. A circuit arrangement as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the second value V2 is equal to zero.

20 4. A circuit arrangement as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the electrical quantity G is the current flowing through the input terminal, and the means IV are provided with means (IV_A , SW1, A, B) for changing the amplitude of the current flowing through the input terminal from a first value I1 to a second value I2.

25 5. A circuit arrangement as claimed in Claim 4, wherein the second value I2 is equal to zero.

6. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one or several of the preceding Claims, wherein the means IV are provided with means (IV_A) for periodically changing the amplitude of the electrical quantity G from the first to the second value and vice versa with a frequency f, and for periodically changing the operational state of the comparator means Comp from the first state to the second state and vice versa.

30 7. A circuit arrangement as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the means I comprise at least a switching element and means for rendering said switching element conducting and non-conducting with the frequency f during lamp operation in synchrony with the change in amplitude of the electrical quantity G and the change in the operational state of the comparator means Comp.

35 8. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one or several of the preceding Claims, wherein the impedance P comprises an ohmic resistor.

40 9. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one or several of the preceding Claims, wherein the first internal reference signal is equal to the second internal reference signal, and the means D are formed by the means C.

45 10. A circuit arrangement as claimed in any one or several of the preceding claims, wherein comparator Comp2 is formed by comparator Comp1.

Patentansprüche

1. Schaltungsanordnung zum Betreiben einer Entladungslampe (LA), versehen mit

50 - Eingangsklemmen (K1, K2) zum Koppeln mit einer Speisespannungsquelle,
 - mit den Eingangsklemmen gekoppelten Mitteln I zum Generieren eines durch die Entladungslampe fließenden Stroms aus einer von der Speisespannungsquelle gelieferten Speisespannung,
 - einer Steuerschaltung zum Steuern des Betriebszustandes der Mittel I, mit

55 - Mitteln II zum Generieren eines Signals S, das ein Maß für den Wert eines Betriebsparameters ist,
 - einer integrierten Schaltung, die versehen ist mit

- einer mit den Mitteln II gekoppelten Eingangsklemme T,

- Mitteln C zum Generieren eines ersten internen Bezugssignals,
- Mitteln D zum Generieren eines zweiten internen Bezugssignals,
- mit der Eingangsklemme T gekoppelten Mitteln E zum Generieren eines aus dem Signal S abgeleiteten internen Signals S_{int} ,
- einem ersten Komparatormittel (Comp1), das mit einem Ausgang, einem mit den Mitteln C gekoppelten ersten Eingang und einem mit den Mitteln E gekoppelten zweiten Eingang versehen ist,
- einem zweiten Komparatormittel (Comp2), das mit einem Ausgang, einem mit den Mitteln E gekoppelten ersten Eingang und einem mit den Mitteln D gekoppelten zweiten Eingang versehen ist,
- mit dem Ausgang des ersten und des zweiten Komparatormittels zum Ändern des Betriebszustandes der Mittel I gekoppelten Mitteln III,

- wobei die Mittel II über eine Impedanz P mit der Eingangsklemme T gekoppelt sind,
- Mitteln IV zum Ändern der Amplitude einer an der Eingangsklemme T vorliegenden elektrischen Größe G von einem ersten in einen zweiten Wert und **dadurch** Ändern des Wertes von S_{int} von einem ersten in einen zweiten Wert und zum Ändern des Betriebszustandes der ersten und zweiten Komparatormittel von einem ersten Zustand in einen zweiten Zustand und **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die genannten ersten Komparatormittel (Comp1) im ersten Zustand ausschließlich den ersten Wert des internen Signals S_{int} mit dem ersten internen Bezugssignal vergleichen und die genannten zweiten Komparatormittel (Comp2) im zweiten Zustand ausschließlich den zweiten Wert des internen Signals S_{int} mit dem zweiten internen Bezugssignal vergleichen.

2. Schaltungsanordnung nach Anspruch 1, in der die elektrische Größe G die an die Eingangsklemme angelegte Spannung ist, und Mittel IV mit Mitteln zum Ändern der Amplitude der an die Eingangsklemme angelegten Spannung von einem ersten Wert V1 in einen zweiten Wert V2 versehen sind.
3. Schaltungsanordnung nach Anspruch 2, in der der zweite Wert V2 gleich null ist.
4. Schaltungsanordnung nach Anspruch 1, in der die elektrische Größe G der durch die Eingangsklemme fließende Strom ist und die Mittel IV mit Mitteln zum Ändern der Amplitude des durch die Eingangsklemme fließenden Stroms von einem ersten Wert I1 in einen zweiten Wert I2 versehen sind.
5. Schaltungsanordnung nach Anspruch 4, in der der zweite Wert I2 gleich null ist.
6. Schaltungsanordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorherigen Ansprüche, in der die Mittel IV mit Mitteln versehen sind zum periodischen Ändern der Amplitude der elektrischen Größe G vom ersten in den zweiten Wert und umgekehrt mit einer Frequenz f, und zum periodischen Ändern des Betriebszustandes der Komparatormittel Comp vom ersten Zustand in den zweiten Zustand und umgekehrt.
7. Schaltungsanordnung nach Anspruch 6, in der die Mittel I zumindest ein Schaltelement sowie Mittel umfassen, um im Lampenbetrieb das genannte Schaltelement synchron zur Änderung der Amplitude der elektrischen Größe G und zur Änderung des Betriebszustandes der Komparatormittel Comp mit der Frequenz f leitend und nichtleitend zu machen.
8. Schaltungsanordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorherigen Ansprüche, in der die Impedanz P einen ohmschen Widerstand umfasst.
9. Schaltungsanordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorherigen Ansprüche, in der das erste interne Bezugssignal gleich dem zweiten internen Bezugssignal ist und die Mittel D durch die Mittel C gebildet werden.
10. Schaltungsanordnung nach einem oder mehreren der vorherigen Ansprüche, in der Komparator Comp 1 durch Komparator Comp2 gebildet wird.

Revendications

1. Montage de circuit pour le fonctionnement d'une lampe à décharge (LA), comprenant

- des bornes d'entrée (K1, K2) pour le couplage à une source de tension d'alimentation,

- des moyens I couplés aux bornes d'entrée servant à engendrer un courant passant par la lampe à décharge à partir d'une tension d'alimentation délivrée par la source de tension d'alimentation,
- un circuit de commande pour la commande de l'état opérationnel des moyens I, comprenant

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- des moyens II servant à engendrer un signal S qui constitue une mesure pour la valeur d'un paramètre de fonctionnement,
 - un circuit intégré comprenant
 - une borne d'entrée T couplée aux moyens II,
 - des moyens C servant à engendrer un premier signal de référence interne,
 - des moyens D servant à engendrer un deuxième signal de référence interne,
 - des moyens E couplés à la borne d'entrée T servant à engendrer un signal interne S_{nt} dérivé du signal S,
 - un premier moyen comparateur (Comp 1) muni d'une sortie, d'une première entrée couplée aux moyens C, et d'une deuxième entrée couplée aux moyens E,
 - un deuxième comparateur (Comp 2) muni d'une sortie, d'une première entrée couplée aux moyens E, et d'une deuxième entrée couplée aux moyens D,
 - des moyens III couplés à la sortie du premier comparateur et du deuxième moyen comparateur pour changer l'état opérationnel des moyens I,
 - les moyens II sont couplés à la borne d'entrée T par l'intermédiaire d'une impédance P
- 10
- des moyens IV pour changer l'amplitude d'une grandeur électrique G présente à la borne d'entrée T à partir d'une première valeur à une deuxième valeur, et changer à cet effet la valeur de S_{int} à partir d'une première valeur à une deuxième valeur et pour changer l'état opérationnel des premier et deuxième moyens comparateurs à partir d'un premier état à un deuxième état, et **caractérisé en ce que** ledit premier moyen comparateur (Comp 1) assurant la comparaison exclusive de la première valeur du signal interne S_{int} au premier signal de référence interne dans le premier état et ledit deuxième moyen comparateur assurant la comparaison exclusive de la deuxième valeur du signal interne S_{int} au deuxième signal de référence interne dans le deuxième état.
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2. Montage de circuit selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la grandeur électrique G est constituée par la tension appliquée à la borne d'entrée, et des moyens IV sont munis de moyens (IV_A , SWI, A, B) servant à changer l'amplitude de la tension appliquée à la borne d'entrée à partir d'une première valeur V1 à une deuxième valeur V2.
 3. Montage de circuit selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la deuxième valeur V2 est égale à zéro.
 - 35 4. Montage de circuit selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la grandeur électrique G est constituée par le courant circulant par la borne d'entrée, et les moyens IV sont munis de moyens (IV_A , SW1, A, B) pour le changement de l'amplitude du courant circulant par la borne d'entrée à partir d'une première valeur I1 à une deuxième valeur I2.
 - 40 5. Montage de circuit selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la deuxième valeur I2 est égale à zéro.
 - 45 6. Montage de circuit selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les moyens IV sont munis de moyens (IV_A) pour changer de façon périodique l'amplitude de la grandeur électrique G à partir de la première valeur à la deuxième valeur et inversement à une fréquence f, et pour changer de façon périodique l'état opérationnel des moyens comparateurs Comp à partir du premier état à un deuxième état et inversement.
 - 50 7. Montage de circuit selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les moyens I comprennent au moins un élément de commutation et des moyens servant à rendre ledit élément de commutation conducteur et non conducteur à une fréquence f pendant le fonctionnement de la lampe en synchronisme avec le changement en amplitude de la grandeur électrique G et le changement se produisant dans l'état opérationnel du moyen comparateur Comp.
 - 55 8. Montage de circuit selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'impédance P comprend une résistance ohmique.
 9. Montage de circuit selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le premier signal de référence interne est égal au deuxième signal de référence interne et les moyens D sont formés par les moyens C.
 10. Montage de circuit selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le comparateur Comp 2 est formé par le comparateur Comp 1.

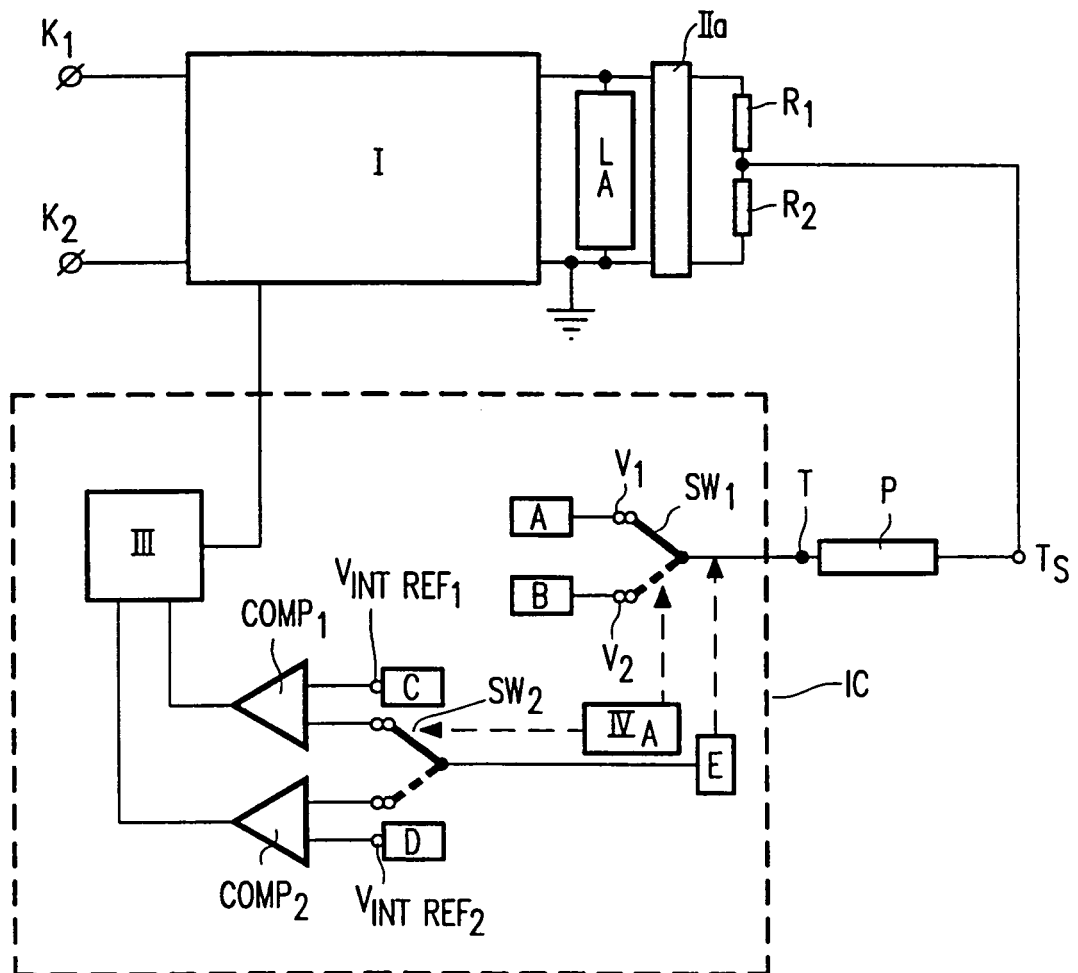


FIG. 1

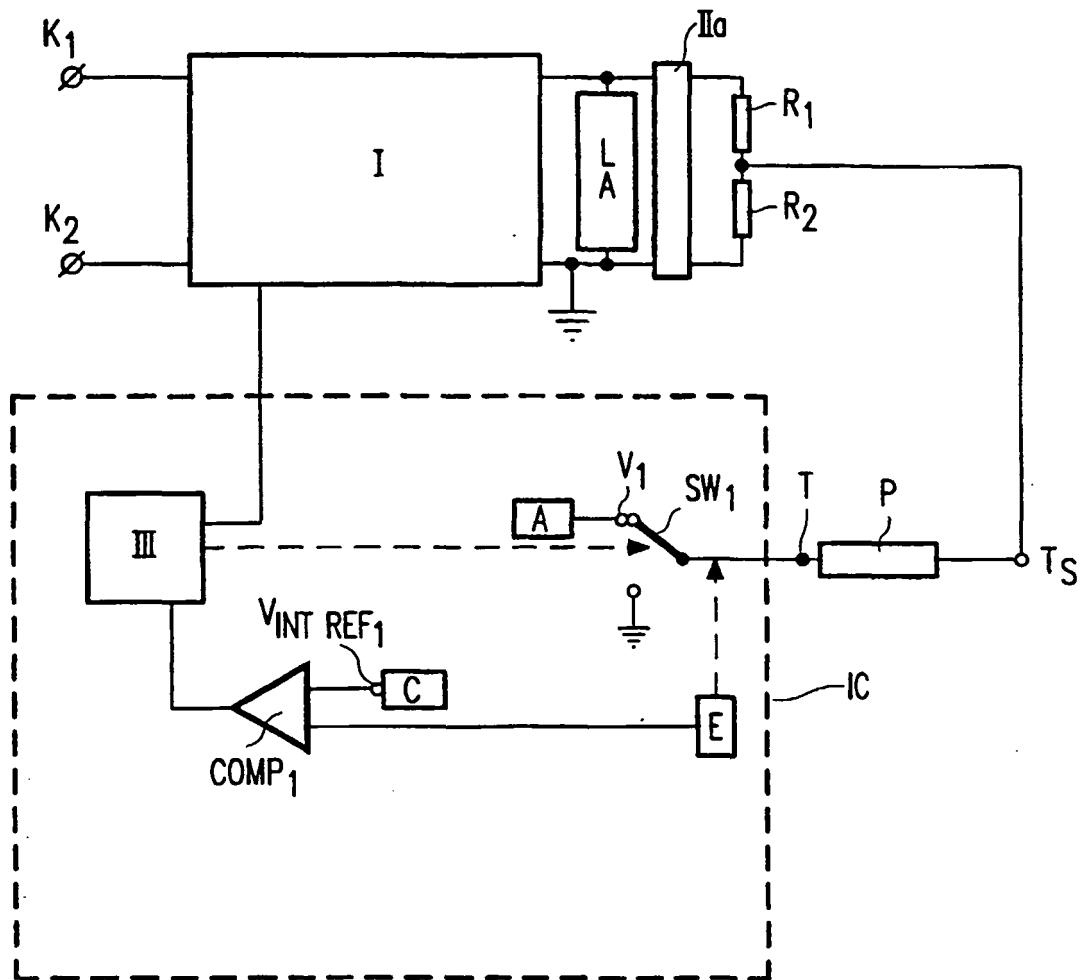


FIG. 2

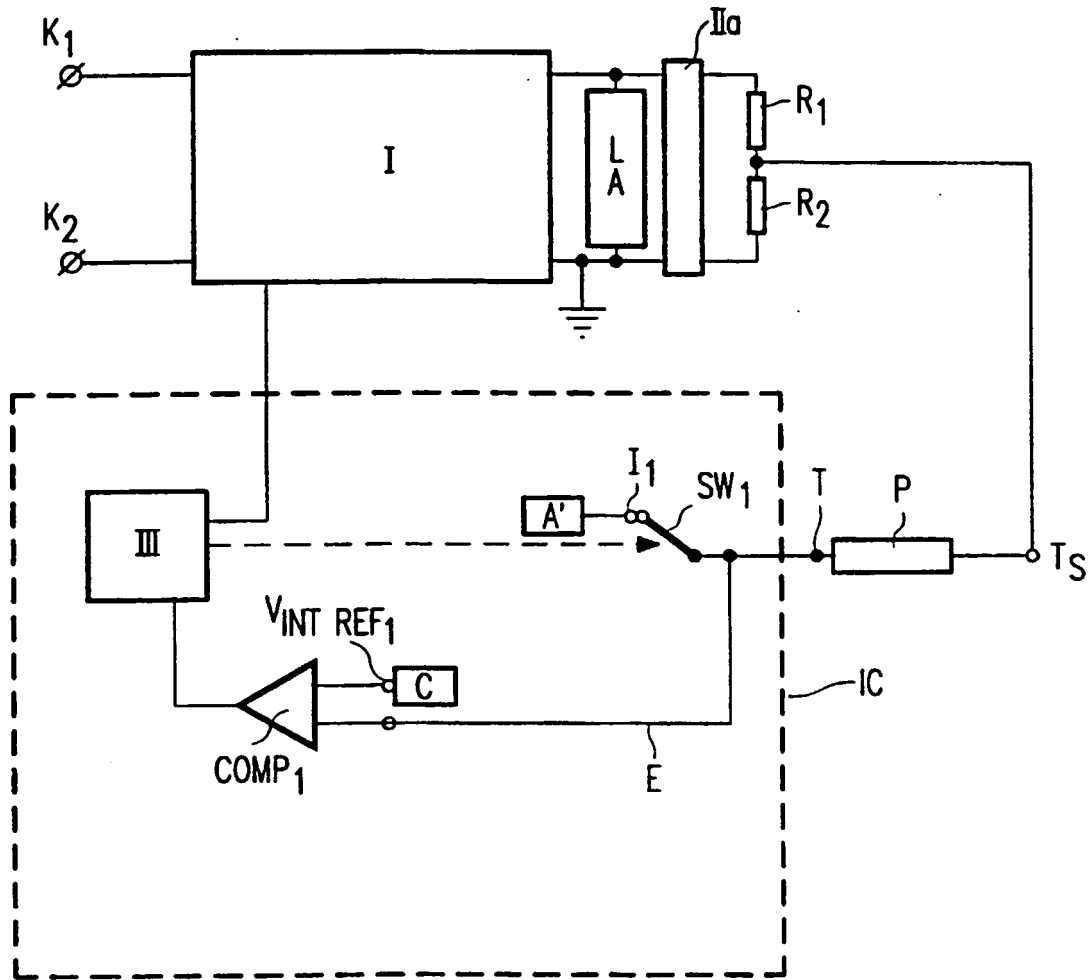


FIG. 3